

town cross roads to the Head of Sassafras, the country presents a succession of moderately undulating plains between the creeks, the soils of which alternate between a sandy-loam and clay-loam, passing into stiff clay. At George Town the high river banks are composed of a ferruginous sand, in some places indurated, overlying a mixed green sand, without fossils; but on ascending the river, the green sand is freer from foreign admixture, and at the Head of Sassafras becomes quite pure and filled with marine shells, the principal kinds of which are the *terrebratula Harlani* and *gryphea vomer*. The banks of the river are generally moderately high, and covered by chestnut, oaks, maple, locust, and a species of yew (*Taxus*.)

The remainder of the middle portions of the county, limited to what was formerly called the Forest, and extending as previously stated to the heads of the creeks, where the country falls in an abrupt slope, partakes of the nature of the district just described, so far as the character of its soil is concerned; but there is a greater proportion of waste ground, less timber, and there have been lately fewer attempts at improvement. Still there are many admirable locations for farms, and the soil, generally speaking, is susceptible of as high a degree of improvement as any other portion of the county. Here it is that most eligible sites for artificial meadows present themselves, in the rich alluvial bottoms at the heads of the creeks.

But the most valuable estates lie in the Necks. The tract of land between Chester river and the N. E. prong of Langsford bay, known as Quaker Neck, is level, with mostly a stiff clay soil, more intermixed with sand on the Chester river side, upon which timothy has been found to set remarkably well, and clover and plaster are used with great advantage. Fine crops of corn and oats are raised upon it, and the addition of lime which may be obtained on the spot, would convert the whole tract into first rate wheat lands. The timber is not abundant; consisting principally of red and white oaks, sweet gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*,) and cedar.

Broad Neck, situated between the N. E. and N. W. prongs of Langford's Bay, in its upper portion, has a light spongy soil, mostly a sandy loam, though on some spots it assumes the character of a clay-loam. Corn, oats, and rye afford the surest and most abundant returns; but where lime has been applied, heavy crops of wheat have been gathered. On the farm of Mr. Joel Vickers, now in the occupancy of Major Jessup, where ashes and lime have been liberally used, as much as *forty-seven* bushels of wheat have been produced to the acre.—An instructive lesson to the farmers of this section, nay, of a large portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of what may be obtained from their lands when properly attended to. In the lower parts of the Neck, the soil is a stiff clay, which, with the addition of lime, would make excellent wheat lands. It also furnishes good timothy lots, and has a fair proportion of woodland, containing mostly of white oak and chestnut. The outfields, more especially in the upper part of the neck, as well as what is termed